

THE EXAMINER.

"PROVE ALL THINGS; HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOLUME II.

THE EXAMINER;

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PAUL SEYMOUR,
PUBLISHER.

ADDRESS

TO THE
NON-SLAVERHOLDERS OF KENTUCKY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: During the present year, a Convention representing the people of Kentucky, is to be held for the purpose of modifying the organic law of the State.

As all classes of citizens are to be represented in that Convention, and the interest and happiness of all are to be affected by its ultimate decision; so all should determine for themselves what changes are necessary and proper to be made. That important changes are demanded by the people, is evidenced in the fact of an almost unanimous vote in favor of the Convention. And as no change hitherto proposed is so important in itself—or has taken so wide a range of discussion in the social circle, and the public press as the question of EMANCIPATION, we are compelled to believe that, THAT question is, and must be THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE DAY.

We address you fellow citizens as non-slaveholders, and we do so for the following reasons. In the Convention of 1798, our ancestors thought proper for sufficient reasons, to engrave negro slavery upon the Constitution of the State—many of the descendants of those ancestors, now living in our midst, and holding slaves are divided in opinion on the question of Emancipation, both sides have appealed to us to aid them in carrying out their peculiar views.

As non-slaveholders, we are compelled to decide either for gradual Emancipation, or perpetual slavery. We should feel ourselves unworthy to tread the soil of Kentucky, were we to remain neutral in such a contest.

Our minds are made up, and we decide for freedom. We earnestly desire to win over to our views a large majority of our non-slaveholding fellow-citizens—hence the address:

Four fifths of the voters of the State being non-slaveholders, the question of Emancipation must ultimately be determined by them. This large class of our citizens should therefore calmly and dispassionately examine all the arguments and reasons brought forward for the purpose of strengthening and perpetuating negro slavery—if those arguments and reasons are valid. If slavery is a blessing—it adds to the wealth, the comforts, and productive capabilities of the industrial classes—if it dignifies labor—if it improves morals—if it refines our taste—if it diffuses and promotes intelligence—in a word, if it can in any manner be made an agent in developing the physical and intellectual well-being of that great body of the people who live by their labor, then is our duty at once, plain and palpable, negro slavery should be made perpetual.

On the other hand—if the reasons brought forward by the advocates of perpetual slavery in support of their system are unsound and sophistical, and if, upon a careful examination, we are led to coincide in opinion with the large number of wise and good men of the present and past generations who have depicted the evils, and deplored the existence of slavery in the most unequivocal and emphatic terms of condemnation, then is our duty equally plain and palpable.

Negro slavery should cease in Kentucky, at the earliest possible period consistent with the interests of all the parties to be affected by the change.

The great question cannot, and ought not to be set aside for any other. Parties are already formed, and sides are already taken. All over the State men are discussing it. In spite of corrupt, and time-serving politicians—in spite of the impotent pronouncements of a pro-slavery legislature, and in spite of the insolent and insulting epithets of abuse which a portion of the advocates of perpetuation have thought fit to heap upon Emancipation, the people are moving—holding meetings, selecting candidates, and entering into the campaign with true Kentucky earnestness and courage. The sympathy of "Peace," "Peace," which the false prophets of pro-slavery sang so gently and soothingly a few months since has passed away, and they have discovered that there is "no peace," and can be none until this question is decided.

A great deal has been said and written during this controversy, respecting the rights of property. We think it high time something should be spoken and written, touching THE RIGHTS OF LABOR.

During the pendency of our Legislative and Congressional elections, the industrial classes are regularly informed that they are the "true bone and sinew of the land." Politicians are then very eloquent concerning the "rights of labor."

Grateful to our kind and disinterested teachers, we propose to offer them a specimen of our scholarship—and to do what we can to convince them that their labor has not been in vain.

By turning to the 2nd Auditor's Report, it will be seen that 90,000 out of the 117,000 votes cast at the Presidential election, are dependent upon labor in its various forms for the means of subsistence.

This large class of citizens own but very few slaves, but they own that, which is of far more importance—Labor in its countless forms, and various modifications.

With the larger portion of this body of citizens, Labor is their only capital, but with them, this capital is as valuable, and should be as carefully protected, as the man's negroes. They have the right, more, it is their bounden duty to pass judgment on any legislative act or constitutional provision, which affects the value, productivity, or influence of their labor, and any attempt to from any quarter, to abridge this right or to thwart its freest and fullest exercise, is much better suited to the spirit of Russia than to that of Kent.

It will be much better for all parties

concerned that the slaveholders and non-slaveholders should at once come to an understanding upon the question of Rights as involved in Emancipation. On the part of the industrial, non-slaveholding classes, we hold the following propositions:

1st. That, as labor, using the term in its widest sense, is the foundation of a' wealth—the physical and intellectual welfare of the laborer should be the first care of a wise government.

2. That in a political and social organization in which a large proportion of the laboring population are held as slaves—receiving for wages only the coarsest food and clothing—and being moreover systematically and intentionally shut out from education, the labor of freemen is necessarily degraded, and its rewards lessened.

3. That as slavery exists by virtue of,

and in conformity with the highest existing law of the State, it is the duty of every citizen to respect all rights appertaining thereto as they are present exist.

4. That in changing the organic law, the people are sovereign, and their will supreme on all subjects, limited only by the respect due to existing rights.

5. In any proposed change of organic law, the greatest good of the largest number of citizens to be effected by the change should be strictly kept in view.

With these fundamental propositions in view, we proceed at once to examine slavery as it affects the interests of working men of all classes.

There are in the State nearly 200,000 slaves. What proportion of these slaves come into competition with white laborers cannot with any accuracy be stated. If one half are able-bodied men, they are more numerous than the white laborers of the State. That this large body of degraded and ignorant laborers being in our midst does affect, in some way, the free labor of the State, will at once be admitted by all—and we hold that this effect is injurious in every respect.

The wages of a slave being only sufficient to keep him physically comfortable, must, when the slave comes into direct competition with the free laborer, have a tendency to reduce the wages of the freeman, unless the freeman is willing to come down to the degraded ignorance, and the coarse food and clothing of the slave. It may be answered that the slave being ignorant, and irresponsible, cannot in many instances come into competition with the free laborer. A great gulf lies betwixt them—Freedom delights in clothing her votaries with the graceful habiliments of many virtue, and in developing the noblest characteristics of a God-given humanity. The province of slavery is to chateleise, degrade and brutalise human beings created in the image of God. By the law of slavery the capitalist owns the laborer—by the law of freedom the laborer owns himself. For the best interests of freedom, knowledge and intelligence cannot be too generally diffused or too highly appreciated. Slavery looks with suspicious eye on such of his victims as are unfortunate as to be able to read and write. Freedom smiles approvingly upon the reformatory labors of the schoolmaster. Slavery is often compelled to attempt reform by the liberal use of the degrading lash.

Finally—the toils, the struggles, the self-sacrifice, and the rewards of the life of a free laborer are for himself and his own family. The slave toils and labors through a busy life of suffering for the benefit of another—and can never have a lawful home of his own.

If the Printing Offices of Kentucky were overrun with BLACK RATS, as are several of the mechanic shops in the interior towns, we should not see the great body of the newspapers of the State in opposition to Emancipation—and if all others who live by labor could feel the direct competition of slave labor. But this cannot be said of Farmers, Bricklayers, Carpenters, Plasterers, Blacksmiths, laborers, and others which need not be mentioned.

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THE EXAMINER.

F. COSSY,
JOHN H. HEWOOD,
NOBLE BUTLER, EDITORS.

LOUISVILLE: APRIL 21, 1849.

ED. We send, occasionally, a number of the EXAMINER to persons who are not subscribers, in the hope, that by a perusal of it, they may be induced to subscribe.

Corresponding and Executive Committee.
At a meeting of the friends of emancipation, held in Louisville, February 22, 1849, W. W. Worsley having been called to the chair, and Reuben Dawson appointed secretary, the following gentlemen were named as a Corresponding and Executive Committee, with power to enlarge their number and fill vacancies:

W. W. Worsley, Wm. Richardson,
Wm. E. Glover, Reuben Dawson,
David L. Beatty, Patrick Maxey,
Bland Ballard, W. P. Boone,
Thomas McGran.

At a meeting of the Committee, February 28, Lewis Rufus and James Speed were added to the number. Wm. Richardson was chosen Treasurer, and Bland Ballard Corresponding Secretary. W. W. WORSLEY, Ch'. R. Dawson, Secretary.

From the foregoing notice it will be seen that a standing committee has been appointed by the friends of emancipation in Louisville.

The great object of the committee will be to publish valuable pamphlets and essays for distribution through the State. From many quarters applications are continually made for facts and statistics bearing upon the subject of emancipation. Those applications, we trust, will now be fully met, and a vast amount of useful information upon this vitally important subject disseminated throughout Kentucky.

All applications addressed to Bland Ballard, Corresponding Secretary, or Paul Seymour, publisher of the Examiner, will meet with prompt attention.

The Convention.

We would again urge all of our friends who can attend the convention at Frankfort, on Wednesday next, to do so. It will be one of the most interesting occasions of the kind that has ever occurred in our Commonwealth. It is the duty of each friend of emancipation, who can go to Frankfort without great inconvenience, to do so. The convention ought to be, and we trust will be, a large, respectable and eminently able body, and if so, it will exert much influence in favor of emancipation throughout the State. Again we say, let every emancipationist, who possibly can go to Frankfort, do so.

Prices of Labor.

The committee by whom the "Address of the non-slaveholders of Kentucky," to be found on our first page, was written, are collecting, and will shortly publish, an authentic statement as to the comparative rates of wages in the free and slave States. That higher prices are paid for labor in the slave States, is constantly repeated and confidently affirmed. The statement we publish will show, from unimpeachable sources, how far the assertion is correct.

The Convention.

Before the issue of another number of our paper, the friends of emancipation will have held their meeting at Frankfort. A very deep interest is awakened throughout the State in regard to this convention, and the report of its proceedings will be most eagerly sought. The opponents of emancipation have become interested, as well as its friends. When first the proposition was made of holding a meeting at Frankfort, it was ridiculed by the anti-emancipationists. They prophesied that it would be a total failure, but, of late, the prophets themselves have become somewhat doubtful of the fulfillment of their predictions. Too many delegates have been chosen, and the general interest in the subject of emancipation has been too plainly and unequivocally manifested to suit the friends of slavery and silence. Most heartily do our opponents yet desire that the meeting may prove a failure, but few of them, we imagine, now expect it to be a failure. All, friends and foes, look forward to a large and respectable convention. And now, with all, friends and foes, the question is what will be done at the convention?

It is not worth while for us to endeavor to anticipate its action. In the course of a few days, its deliberations and resolutions will be known. We can now only express our hope-

It is to be hoped that the convention will occupy high ground and speak in a decided tone. Nothing is easily gained for a great and good cause by a timid and temporizing spirit. Good fortune, as well as good principle, demands that men who believe themselves right should speak with boldness and confidence. Confidence inspires confidence, boldness always commands respect. The opponents of any cause regard with far more esteem its open, earnest, whole-souled advocates, than advocates whose cautiousness and readiness to compromise indicate a distrust either of the goodness of their cause or of its success. If one believes his cause right, let him plead for it as for the right, always with kindness and justice, but with frankness, manliness and courage. Let him claim for it all that he thinks he is entitled to claim, not one whit more, not one whit less. If, having asserted his claims, he cannot succeed in obtaining all that he desires, then let him submit to necessity and be content; but never let him, by manifesting a readiness to compromise, give occasion to opponents to distrust the importance of the cause or the sincerity and depth of his convictions.

Believing, as we do, that the cause of emancipation is the cause of right, of human welfare and happiness, we believe that its friends should always speak—calmly, justly, it is true, but earnestly and with decision. Allegiance to the cause demands earnestness and decision, and earnestness and decision will be respected by the opponents of emancipation. We hope, therefore, that the members of the convention will speak out their sentiments in clarion tones, tones that shall resound, embolden and encourage the hearts of their friends in every portion of Kentucky, the dwellers in its rugged mountain districts and the inhabitants of its beautiful and fertile plains.

We hope that the convention will provide means for distributing well-written and instructive essays broadcast through every city, village and precinct of our beloved Commonwealth.

In travelling lately through some parts of the State, we were surprised and delighted at the proofs presented on every hand of the influence of the pamphlets issued by the Executive Committee. We found that they had been eagerly sought for, thoroughly read, and that, through their agency, many, very many, persons had been aroused from indifference and led to take decided ground in behalf of emancipation. No mind can estimate and no words can describe the influence exerted by a calm, able, earnest essay. It is taken by men to their homes, and read at their firesides to their wives and children, and thoroughly discussed by them. It is read to neighbors who may chance to visit them. It is carried to the store, the shop, or other place of business. The blacksmith reads it at his forge, holding it in one hand while moving his heavy bellows with the other, and as his furnace glows with heat, glows and burns his mind with the flame and light of truth. The mer-

Austria.

The young Emperor of Austria has given his subjects a constitution, under which the various provinces, kingdoms, principalities, and provinces of that vast empire are henceforth to be governed. It is a remarkably liberal instrument, and, if its various provisions are carried out successfully, despotism will be banished beyond the borders of Austria. Among other estimable guarantees, the new constitution provides for the freedom of conscience, the liberty of speech and the press, trial by jury, the abolition of all forms of slavery, the education of the people, and the almost universal extension of suffrage.

We hail this offering to the spirit of the age,

as of immense importance to the welfare of the thirty-five millions of souls now subject to the sceptre of the Austrian emperor. For several centuries Austria has been the very centre of despotic influence. She has written her dark decades in the blood of millions. For the last thirty years, under the gloomy auspices of Metternich, the arch-minister of oppression and wrong, she has been one of the most miserable engines of abuse, corruption, and inhumanity that ever disgraced the civilized world. Until the influence of liberal principles reached Vienna a year ago, and when the imbecile emperor and the uncircumspect minister sought safety in most earnest manner, their desire that the Convention might determine to employ able speakers to canvass the State. Thus wrote a friend from the Green River section, and similar thoughts are expressed by friends in Lexington, Davies and many other counties:

GLASGOW, April 12th, 1849.

DEAR SIR.—To the friends of Emancipation the subject should be discussed from the stamp throughout the State—and to effect that, we are willing to give our mite towards paying competent men. With this we may expect much good from the present agitation, without it, but little, false impressions are made on many men who can be reached in no other way than from the stamp.

We have thus freely expressed some of our feelings and wishes in regard to the action of the Convention. Of course we have no power to dictate to the Convention, and we certainly have no desire, even if we had the power. We have great confidence in the wisdom and philanthropy and justice of the men who will compose that meeting.

Amiable citizens of Kentucky we have expressed our wishes and hopes upon a subject of vital importance, and we close by repeating our conviction that measures will be adopted, which will redound to the welfare of the State and the best interests of humanity.

A Model Letter.

It is with pride and pleasure that we present to our readers the following letter. We feel that in publishing it we confer an inestimable favor upon all lovers of good morals and all admirers of elegant literature. In vain might one seek the volumes of famous letters from the days of Cicero and Atticus to the time of the gentle and melancholy Copley, for an episode combining many excellencies both of matter and of manner. How pure its style—how classical its expressions! Brief, as all good letters should be, yet how comprehensive! The spirit, which shines through every line, how gentle, winning and affectionate! What perfect harmony between the author's breathing thoughts and his burning words. Happy indeed do we esteem ourselves in being able to make this gem known to the public. The discoverer of California's gold-stream placiens could not have experienced such emotions as thrilled our bosoms when we perceived the value of the treasure in our hands. The raptures of a scholar at the recovery of a long-lost letter of Erasmus sink into indifference and coldness, when compared with the agonies of joy which agitated our hearts at the moment, in which we knew that to us was granted the inestimable privilege of presenting to an admiring world a fresh and living letter of the living and living—Metternich.

Attention is claimed in Wisconsin for roads

for roads of charcoal, which are asserted to be

more durable, and costing two-thirds less than

plank roads. One is now being built from Port Union, in Washington county, to some point in Dodge county.

Extension of Slavery.

We take the following extract from a well written address read and adopted at a public meeting in St. Louis, and addressed to the Democracy of Missouri.

"We cannot understand how those who represent the evils of slavery, who see as we do, in the Valley of the Mississippi, cannot avoid seeing, how it retards the growth and prosperity of communities, impairs the health and stimulates the industry of a people, and impedes the diffusion of knowledge amongst them, to say nothing of the aristocratic tendencies and the degradation which it attaches to labor, can conscientiously consent to imposing it upon any other people. Without considering it in its moral and religious aspects, but viewing it solely as a political and economical question, it is neither honest nor democratic to entail such an institution upon the regions which we now hold in trust for unbonniments."

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Methodist Quarterly Review.

We have received the April number of the Methodist Quarterly Review, edited by Rev. J. McClelland, D. D. A high, scholarlike, and learned spirit pervades the work. The article on Thomas Carlyle is one of high character, full of liberal sentiments, connected with a high regard for taste and religion. The review is an honor to the denomination of which it is the organ.

For the Examiner.

Our old friend C. M. CLAY delivered an eloquent and stirring address on Emancipation in Taylorsville last Saturday. There was a most intelligent and respectable audience—many of the most prominent and influential citizens of the county were present. He won honor to himself and the cause he so earnestly and ably advocated.

Every person seemed delighted, and occasional murmurings of applause proved how deeply they sympathized with his opinions. Our friends were greatly encouraged. I hope he will find it convenient to visit other portions of the State during the spring and summer.

CLEROS.

The Washington Era is informed that several parties of slaves have been sent out from the South for California, and that individuals, as well as companies, from that section are taking slaves with them; one company passed through Washington the other day with eight or ten slaves. Arrangements are in progress in this country for the establishment of a press in California, to advocate the pro-slavery side of the Territorial question. The Era also states that Mr. Crane, a Southern gentleman, recently editor of the Richmond (Va.) Southerner, is about to establish a paper in California that will dispute every inch of ground against the introduction of slavery in that territory, and being a southerner he can derive his arguments from the same source.

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C. M. CLAY.

I am &c.

RICH'L MULLINS.

P. S. The copy of the Examiner and the pamphlet which have excited Mr. Mullins' ire, were sent, as in many other instances, at the suggestion of friends who furnished us with a list of the names of persons to whom they desired the paper and other documents to be forwarded. We presume that Mr. Mullins thought the paper will be used to the disadvantage of the cause of emancipation.

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The Washington Era is informed that several parties of slaves have been sent out from the South for California, and that individuals, as well as companies, from that section are taking slaves with them; one company passed through Washington the other day with eight or ten slaves. Arrangements are in progress in this country for the establishment of a press in California, to advocate the pro-slavery side of the Territorial question. The Era also states that Mr. Crane, a Southern gentleman, recently editor of the Richmond (Va.) Southerner, is about to establish a paper in California that will dispute every inch of ground against the introduction of slavery in that territory, and being a southerner he can derive his arguments from the same source.

For the Examiner.

Our old friend C. M. CLAY delivered an eloquent and stirring address on Emancipation in Taylorsville last Saturday. There was a most intelligent and respectable audience—many of the most prominent and influential citizens of the county were present. He won honor to himself and the cause he so earnestly and ably advocated.

Every person seemed delighted, and occasional

murmurings of applause proved how deeply they

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it convenient to visit other portions of the State

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P. S. The copy of the Examiner and the pamphlet which have excited Mr. Mullins' ire, were sent, as in many other instances, at the suggestion of friends who furnished us with a list of the names of persons to whom they desired the paper and other documents to be forwarded. We presume that Mr. Mullins thought the paper will be used to the disadvantage of the cause of emancipation.

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Saint Noel—English Church Established.

conducted by religious men advocates the separation and fearlessly expose this evil resulting from the connection of the church with the State." was published on the 29th ult., in a handsome octavo volume of 630 pages, and such was the unprecedented demand for the work, that the whole edition was sold in a few hours on every day of its publication, and another edition came this day issued from the press. The work exhibits nothing of the progress of the change which has taken place in the author's judgment, or the motives which at length induced him to recede from the Establishment. But for a few occasions excepted, the reader might suppose the volume to have been written by a Dissenter. The argument is directed exclusively to the merits of the case discussed, and much of the reasoning is drawn from the present constitution and condition of the English Establishment. The materials of the work are arranged with skill, the arguments conclusive, and vivified by a glowing enthusiasm. The Essay is divided in three parts—"The Principles of the Union between Church and State"—"Its Effects"—"The Means of Promoting a Reversion of Religion." These topics are again divided and subdivided into chapters and sections. A mere outline of a portion of the work is all that can be given in this letter.

In the introduction, after insisting that the question must be determined by a reference to the word of God, he proceeds to inquire—whether it is the will of Christ, as deduced from the word of God, that the Christian congregations of this country should receive the salaries of their pastors from the State? It is consequentially decided under his superintendence. Before proceeding to the scriptural argument, the author shows that the union is confirmed by the constitution of the State—by the personal relation—and by history. As to the personal relation he contends that the House of Commons, if a father at all, is an adopted father, owing all his power to his children; the parent exercises control over his children, especially during their childhood. No father should think of dictating to a son of thirty years of age what he should believe or what manner he should support. Parents will be called to control the education of their children, pay for it, but the State takes its children to pay for spiritual instruction themselves. "If the House of Commons be the national father, it is a father of intricacies, that the children should be withdrawn from his control."

He proves also, that the union is condemned by the *Mosaic law*—by the prophecies of the Old Testament—and by the New Testament.

In the maintenance of Christian pastors he lays down these important propositions:

1. That the right of clergy to tithes was originally founded, not on private gifts, but on public enactments.

2. That the church property of the bishops is a gift from the Crown.

3. That the church property of this part of the kingdom was transferred by act of Parliament from Catholic priests to Protestant Pastors.

4. That the State is the proprietor of this church property, which it grants, rescues, diminishes, or diminishes, as it thinks fit.

5. That all persons holding titheable property, must contribute to the maintenance of the clergy, whether they approve of their contributions, or not, since the clergy may enforce the payment of their dues by process of law."

The second part of the work treated of the effects of the union upon both church and state. The influence of the union on the distribution of ecclesiastical wealth, on the number of clergymen in England, the State allows 27 parishes, and to the same number of Londoners only one. As it regards the metropolis, the absurdity of the parochial system makes the establishment "mere delusion," for 98 ministers under their ministration to 54,000 persons within their walls, while the remaining 332 have the charge of nearly two million!

The State church presents also the union of Christians. The canons shut out the most hypocrites, and Episcopal charges are frequently brought against them. The members of the church are most devoted ministers as schismatics who are to be avoided. Private intercourse between the clergy of the State Church and dissenting ministers is almost unknown.—The state of the Establishment is contrasted with that of the primitive churches. Of the 12,000 working clergy, the author fears 10,000 are unconcerned men, who neither preach nor know the gospel; and the churches have become worldly and corrupt as their pastures.

The following paragraph gives a fearful picture of the State church ministrants:

"What are the pastors of the Anglican church?—I give to write. They are men of little ability. I know & love many intelligent, energetic and sincere servants of Christ, but when these exceptions are subtracted, what are the rest? I give to write. Chosen by peers and queens, by colleges and church corporations; by clergymen and State-made prelates; many allured by a corrupt favoritism; many allured by unmerciful emoluments by unfeeling inducements to induce it. Severed from the body of the people by their birth, by their early education, by their aristocratical manners, by the influence of Ossory & Norbury, and, it is done, to have so many emigrants from Indians as we can muster. Liberia holds out many attractions for the man of color, but the greatest is that of liberty and independence. Thousands have gone from this land to that, and all who have been industrious have done well, many of them are becoming wealthy, but what is best, they are all free! Come, let us go and cast our lot in with them and be free likewise. If any of you have been cherishing the spirit of independence, and long for such freedom as exists in Liberia, then go to that land; just let your wishes be known to the Agent of the American Colonization Society in this State. Address Rev. J. MITCHELL, at Indianapolis, who will be pleased to book your name as an emigrant and procure for you a passage out, and send you all the information you may want. No time should be lost, act now, act for yourselves, your children and your race."

W. W. FINDLAY.
Covington, Ind., April 6th, 1849.

ABDUCTION.—A young and exceedingly beautiful girl, named Miss Jane Pierce, about 18 years of age, left her mother's house, on St. Charles, on Tuesday night, and although she was not seen again, was actively engaged in searching for her yesterday, her place of concealment still remains a mystery. The circumstances attending her disappearance, leave no other conclusion than that she has fallen into the seductive snare of the unfortunate mother, disgruntled with thisصرفونه، though it is nearly distraught.—N. O. Delta.

Senator Walker Instructed to Resign—Wisconsin for Free Soil.

The Legislature of Wisconsin have finally and conclusively spoken their opinion of Senator Walker. We noticed some days since the passage of the resolutions through the Assembly, condemning what they said his doings—a recurrence to the will of his constituents, and instructing him to resign forthwith. In the House, the resolutions were adopted with comparative little opposition. We give the resolutions as adopted by the House, together with the vote.—It will be seen that course of Senator Dodge is commended as warmly as that of Walker is abominated:

"Resolved, By the Senate and the Assembly of the State of Wisconsin, That the course of Hon. L. P. Walker, one of the Senators of this State, in the Congress of the United States, in presenting and voting for an amendment to the General Appropriation Bill, to prohibit the importation of slaves into New Mexico west of the Rio Grande, which did not contain a provision forever prohibiting the introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude into that State, was a violation of the principles of the Constitution, and ought to be severely censured, for the sake of the State and the nation."

"Resolved, That the Governor is requested to forward a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the President of the Senate and to each of our Senators and Representatives."

The cause and means having been called on the adoption of the foregoing resolution, the vote stood as follows: 42, 42, 9.

CHOLERA AT MATAMOROS.—It is with deep feeling of gratification, says the Brownsville Flag of the 4th, that we announce that the cholera has within the last few days nearly disappeared from our neighboring city, Matamoros. There are few places that have suffered so severely from the dreadful scourge. The number of deaths is computed at about 1,000, which is about 25 per cent. of the population.

EDWARD OLDHAM, Chairman.

The following statistics relative to the number of slave-holders and number of slaves owned by each in Madison county, we have compiled, at the expense of a great deal of trouble, from the Committee of Statistics of the year 1830. The slave-holders in the county, of which 155 are not voters, being minors, etc. There are 199 persons who own but 1 slave each; 109 who own but 2 each; 71 who own but 3 each; 70 who own but 4 each; 60 who own but 5 each; a majority of whom are negroes. There are 196 persons who own 10 and from 10 to 44 slaves each; a majority of whom own less than 15, and there are only 44 persons in the county who own more than 50 slaves each.

EDWARD DILHAM, a young man about 28 years of age, was tried at Nashville on Monday last, on the charge of robbing slaves from their owners, with intentions of running them to the free States, was found guilty, and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Another trial to abolitionists.

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EDWARD D

LITERARY EXAMINER

Song of the Desert in the Hour-Glare.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

A handful of red sand, from the hot clime
Of Arab desert brought,
Within this glass becomes the spy of Time,
The minister of Thought.

How many weary centuries has it been
About those deserts blown!
How many strange vicissitudes has seen,
How many histories known!

Perhaps the camels of the Ishmaelite
Tramped and passed it over,
When into Egypt, from the patriarch's sight
His favorite son they bore.

Perhaps the feet of Moses, burnt and bare,
Crushed it beneath their tread;
Or Pharaoh's flashing wheels into the air
Scattered it as they sped;

Or Phala, with the Christ of Nazareth
Held close in her care,
Whose pilgrimage of hope and love and faith
Illumed the wilderness;

Or anchorites beneath Engaddi's palms
Pacing the Red sea beach,
And singing slow their old Armenian psalms,
In half-articulate speech;

Or caravans, from Bassora's gate
With westward steps depart;
Or Mecca's pilgrims, confident of Fate,
And resolute in heart!

These have passed over it, or may have passed:
Now in this crystal tower
Imprisoned by some curious hand at last,
It counts the passing hour.

As I gaze, these narrow walls expand;
Before my dreamy eye
Stretches the desert with its shifting sand,
Its unimpeded sky.

And bore aloft by the sustaining blast,
This little golden thread
Dilates into a column high and vast,
A form and fear and dread.

And onward, and across the setting sun,
Across the boundless plain,
The column and the broader shadow run,
Till thought pursues in vain.

The vision vanishes! These walls again
Shut out the hot, immeasurable plain;
The half-hour's sand is run:

The ex-editor in "Jerrold's News" gives, in a late number, some interesting particulars in relation to the Quarterly, Edinburgh, and some other Reviews in Great Britain, with some anecdotes of well-known persons, which we copy:

The Quarterly Review did not make its appearance until 1809. The only writers were men of talents and great weight with the Tory party. Canning, Fane, Ellis, Southey, Croker, some of the High Church party, and even bishops, are said to have been among its contributors. It was sufficient for a work to be condemned in the Edinburgh to secure it laudation in the Quarterly. There were admirable articles in this Review upon subjects unconnected with politics. In its articles on classical literature it was far beyond the Edinburgh. Unfortunately too many were marked by statements wholly untrue, and by inexorable political virulence; in religion it was intensely bigoted. I remember an attack upon Lady Morgan and her writings, so wholly beneath the self-respect of any educated pen, even the virulence of the Quarterly, that it attracted general attention.—Lady M., it was reported, attributed the paper to Croker. I remember expressing an opposite opinion, for though Croker was an uncompromising foe, never knew a blush, and was not at all remarkable for sticking at trifles, yet, as he moved in society among gentlemen, he must, I thought, have felt that, even in laying on the lash, to descend beneath the level of conventional manners always injured a cause, especially in the case of a female. Some years after I found I had been right; Croker was innocent of the charge; the article was Gifford's, and from him it came in the character of the man who was low in manners and vulgar in feeling to the last. How I knew this, and the writers of some other papers in that work, is too long a story to tell here. The papers of Southey were many of them confirmatory of the remark that the apostate from principle always becomes the most unrelenting enemy of the side he has forsaken. In private life Southey was very amiable and exemplary, but as a public character he was a bigot, after being a renegade. His articles always exhibited a strong taint of Jesuitism. Upon the resignation of Gifford in 1824, the Quarterly was edited by Mr. Coleridge, junior, the son of the poet, but only for a short time. He was by no means equal to such a task. The Quarterly then fell, through Sir Walter Scott's agency, into the hands of Mr. Lockhart, a man of genius and a scholar, where it now remains.

When the Edinburgh and Quarterly started there were extant, of the same class of works, the Monthly Review, the Critical, and British Critic. I remember seeing also some numbers of an English Review in my boyhood. This last was said to be established mainly through the instrumentality of a Dr. Thompson, a friend of Dr. Parr, and author of a book called "The Man in the Moon." The Monthly Review was established in 1749, and up to the time of the appearance of the Edinburgh in 1802 had a reputation. It was first the property of a Mr. Griffiths, who for a considerable time was the editor, assisted by Dr. Rose, of Chiswick, and a Mr. Cleveland; indeed it was said that they had originally projected it in concert. Old Jenkinson, the first Lord Liverpool, whose writings, Peter Pindar said, showed not a spark of fire until they were put into the grate, Dr. Charles Burney, not the musical Burney, but the Grecian, and Dr. Rose, of Encyclopedia renown, were contributors.—There was little attempt at essay writing, the work reviewed not being a peg to hang an elaborate dissertation upon, according to the modern system. There was little either that was discursive, while the opinions expressed were not always founded upon a far-seeing judgment. The British Critic was instituted principally through Ardenwood Nares, prebendary of Lincoln, not the Dr. Nares who wrote "Lincs I to Myself." I knew him well, both for a sound scholar, and an excellent man. It was in his Review that Dr. Parr criticised the splendid edition of "Horace," which he had himself projected in concert with Dr. Combe, and Mr. Homer, but out of which the doctor backed before the joint editorship commenced, perhaps thinking his coadjutors hardly equal to the task. When the book came out the numerous blunders in the Greek quotations caught Parr's sharp eye. He sent a notice of the work to Dr. Nares for the Review. This enraged Dr. Combe, who understood midwifery better than Greek. He rejoined in a letter to which Parr gave an answer in a pamphlet. Of the parties who started the Critical Review I do not recollect the names, if ever heard them. All this class of reviews, eclipsed by their rivals of London and Edinburgh, have passed away. The superiority of these, always excepting their sacrifice of honest opinion to political sympathy and personal pique, when they

chanced to clash together, did prodigious good in a literary sense, as well as in the diffusion of information. There was mannerly writing in both, and the principles they supported were respectively upheld by the best possible arguments. In one respect the situation of the Quarterly was a painful one, owing to the exhibition by time of its falsehood of position. Every advancing year saw some favorite dogmas contravened, some past oracular announcement proved as false as if it had issued from the lips of a priest of Baal, in place of those of the steadiest and most rabid orthodoxy. The Edinburgh, on the contrary, saw its views continually carried out. The corn laws, for example, were part and parcel of the British constitution with the one, they were impugned by the other.—Even distinguished writers of the Quarterly, finding policy no longer tenable against truth and justice, altered their opinions to the adverse side. We may date from these reviews a new species of authorship rather than pure criticism, always excepting certain masterly articles directed solely to critical objects, on works that admitted no excuse for showing the cloven foot. Reviews are now multiplied; we have, or had, recently, two monthly, and nine quarterly, counting in the fathers of the family.

Some of my first delights in reading poetry were received from the sonnets of Charlotte Smith. Like Jane Porter, she was compelled to write from pecuniary circumstances as much as inclination. Her husband had been unfortunate in life, and she contributed a considerable aid to their subsistence by this means. I have the small fourth quarto edition of these sonnets, bearing date in 1785, the publication of which she survived twenty years. It is printed for John Dodsley. It came to me from Jamaica on the death of an uncle there of yellow fever, being given to me by his executor. It is very dissimilar in appearance from editions of poetry in the present time. The adverse fortunes of Charlotte Smith chequered her career, and gave that melancholy egotism to her works which is one cause, perhaps of their being so interesting. Of the novels of this lady, and she produced many, I remember "Marchmont" and the "Banished Man," I think, the "Old Manor" was also hers. The "Banished Man" was, as I recollect, an imaginary French emigrant. It was a tale of adventure, and did not display any very deep insight into the workings of the human heart. Gaethe's "Werther"—that piece of authorship which he might well wish to be buried before his death—caught many youthful fancies at the time of its appearance, and for years subsequently, and several of Charlotte Smith's sonnets were supposed to be written by that ridiculous offspring of false taste. I remember reading it with pleasure the first time, and losing the immortality of the story in sympathy for the ideal sufferer. Neither the lapse in morals nor the want of fidelity to nature struck me; the truth being, perhaps, that in youth we forget the morality of a work when its appeals are to our sensibility.—Mrs. Smith died, I believe, in 1806, little beyond the middle age. The sonnets of the Rev. Lisle Bowles were among my youthful reading. I think the sonnet has been much undervalued in England as a vehicle for a single sentiment. We have some as good in their way as even the Italians can boast, but we want the taste to appreciate them, for of that commodity in literature as well as art we have but little. One is led to rank Bowles' poetic writings among the productions of an amiable, virtuous, reflective mind, tender, but never passionate, and touched with the cold correctness of the scholar rather than with the "thoughts that breathe and words that burn." I saw him I think but twice among other company where he was not likely to stand out.

I have spoken of being subjoined before Sir Viceroy Gibbs. He was the patron of Lord Gifford, an Exeter man, and son of a grocer, who contrived to get most of the briefs on the circuit near his native home. His elevation did Gibbs no more credit than his own career. Gifford was never meant for more than a common-place barrister—no one who knew him, but was of that opinion. Mind beyond his "trade" he had none. From his name coming upon me, I just recall a case in court where he was present with Jekyll. The client of the latter was remarkable for wearing an enormous neckcloth. Jekyll began: "Gentlemen of the jury, the plaintiff in this case is Mr. F—W—, of T., a gentleman generally remarkable throughout this country for wearing a pillow round his neck and sometimes a bolster." The party was a friend of mine, to whose failing in the way of neckcloth I can bear witness. Both rest now in the narrow house, Jekyll's fame for wit is yet remembered by the bar, especially in these days of dull barristers and master-of-fact judges.

Absence of Mind.

Of his (the Earl of Dudley) extraordinary absence of mind, and his unfortunate habit of "thinking aloud," many amusing anecdotes have been in circulation. It is fact, that when he was in the Foreign Office, he directed a letter intended for the French to the Russian Ambassador, shortly before the affair of Navarino; and, strange as it may appear, it attained him the highest honor. Prince Lieven, who never made any mistakes of the kind, set it down as one of the cleverest ruses ever attempted to be played off, and gave himself immense credit for not falling into the trap laid for him by the sinister ingenuity of the English Secretary. He returned the letter with a most polite note, in which he vowed, of course, that he had not read a line of it, after he had ascertained that it was intended for Prince Polignac, but could not help telling Lord Dudley, at an evening party, that he was "drop fin," but diplomats of his (Prince Lieven's) standing were not so easily caught.

Lord Dudley was afflicted with what may not be improperly termed the disease of thinking aloud—that is, of unconsciously giving utterance to involuntary thoughts, which other men confide to the secret depository of their own breasts. An amusing anecdote of this singular failing of the mind is related of his lordship.

Lord Dudley had been invited to the house of a friend upon the occasion of some great fete, but being a man of early habits, had ordered his carriage at a certain hour, having some miles to travel before he could obtain his accustomed repose. To his great mortification, after repeated inquiries for Lord Dudley's carriage it had not arrived, and his lordship, as well as others, imagined that some accident must have happened to it. One of the guests, seeing how much his lordship was disconcerted by the event, very politely offered him a seat in his. The gentleman in question had to pass his lordship's house on his return home, and though he was almost a stranger to Lord Dudley, his rank and position in the country were, of course, well known to him, and the civility was

no more than one gentleman would, under similar circumstances, have offered to another. Nevertheless, they had not been seated in the carriage more than twenty minutes when the peer, who, being tired, had, up to that moment, maintained a most perfect silence, observed, in a low but distinctly audible tone of voice—"I am very sorry I accepted his offer. I don't know the man. It was civil, certainly, but the worst is, I suppose, I must ask him to dinner. It's a duc de bœuf à la mode!" He then relapsed into his former state of taciturnity, when after a few minutes, the gentleman, pretending to be afflicted with the same failing, and imitating his lordship's tone, observed—"Perhaps he'll think I did it to make his acquaintance. Why, I would have done the same to any farmer on his estate, I hope he won't think it necessary to ask me to dinner. I'll be damned if I'd accept his invitation!" Lord Dudley listened with earnest interest, immediately comprehended the joke which he had himself provoked, offered his hand with much happy good will to his companion, making every proper apology for his involuntary rudeness—and from that night the travelers became inseparable friends.

The Bird of Passage is the title of a little volume of sketches, by Mrs. Rosier, just published in England, by Bentley. The following sketch contains matter for reflection:

The PARIS EXECUTIONER.—"The charge of public executions of Paris has for many generations remained in the same family, and the race of Sanson or (*Monsieur de Paris*, as he is usually called)—for the headsman and the Archbishop of Paris share in common the same title)—may claim the horrible privilege of having, during the last two centuries, not only spilled the blood of all that was most atrociously criminal and ignoble in the capital, but also, in more recent times, that of all that was purest, noblest, best in the kingdom—the blood of the royal martyrs, and of those whose fidelity to their cause led to their being involved in the same cruel fate.

What an awful chronicle might be compiled from the observations of this family! And yet these Sansons, born and bred to so detestable an inheritance that the heart sickens at the mere thought of it, and the imagination cannot divest itself of the idea that persons exercising their functions must necessarily be characterized by cruelty and brutality—these men, who are avoided as *Parias*, forbidden to enter into a public vehicle or a public theatre, repulsed with ignominious scorn from the bosom of the community, condemned to associate only with those of their own profession, and in short, treated in a way but too well calculated to make their minds overflow with bitterness towards the rest of mankind—are said to be good, mild, benevolent beings; exemplary in their domestic relations, and charitable in the highest degree to the poor! I remember having occasion, a few years ago, to go to a tradesman whose workshop was situated in the street inhabited by the executioner of Paris, exactly opposite to his house; and that, curious to know something of his fearful neighbours, I questioned the man about them, fully expecting to hear that they were *ogres* of the "raw head and bloody bone" tribe, objects of terror and execration to the whole neighborhood. What was my astonishment at learning that the patriarchal family of Sanson, of which three generations inhabited the same dwelling, were full of the milk of human kindness, respected throughout the district for the purity of their lives and their extensive charities to the poor, and that the *bureau de la mort* was remarkable for a certain degree of refinement in his tastes and habits, his leisure hours being devoted to the cultivation of flowers, and playing on the piano! The man further added that "*Monsieur de Paris*" lived in very solid comfort, that his house was very handsome, and that his income accruing from his salary and perquisites amounted to above twenty thousand francs a year, a large portion of which was given away in alms to the destitute.

"Ah, sir, speak low!" said the wretched

knowing what to do, was about to throw a jug of water over my friend, to revive him if possible, when the stranger, in his croaking voice, cried, "For the love of God, give me some of that, for I am perishing!" I hesitated, but at length did so; he took the jug and drank immoderately.

My friend Davy now ventured to look

up a little, and perceiving that I was becoming so familiar with the goblin, his courage somewhat revived, although his speech was still confused; he stammered, rose upon his knees, held up his hands as if in supplication, and gazed at the figure for some time, but at length made up his mind that it was tangible and mortal. The effect of this decision on the face of Davy was as ludicrous as the fright had been.

He seemed quite ashamed of his former terror, and affected to be stout as a lion, though it was visible that he was not at his ease. He now roared out in the broad, surging Kerry dialect—"Whey then, blood and thunder, is that you, Lanegan?"

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